

# SED

To SEDUCE *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet  
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*  
Me the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive,  
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp. H. V.*  
A beauty-wining and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving  
heed to seducing spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*  
I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any  
finister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds  
have seduc'd. *King Charles.*  
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton.*  
Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame,  
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;  
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,  
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*  
SEDUCEMENT *n. f.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art  
or means used in order to seduce.  
To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue  
and true labour, ere any flattering seducement or vain principle  
seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of edu-  
cation should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*  
Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,  
The nymph's seducements, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*  
SEDUCER *n. f.* [from *seduce*.] One who draws aside from the  
right; a tempter; a corrupter.  
Grant it me, O king; otherwise a seducer flourisheth, and a  
poor maid is undone. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
There is a teaching by restraining seducers, and to removing  
the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*  
The soft seducer, with enticing looks,  
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*  
He whose firm faith no reason could remove,  
Will melt before that soft seducer, love. *Dryden.*  
SEDUCIBLE *adj.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of  
being drawn aside.  
The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of  
these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
We owe much of our error to the power which our af-  
fections have over our so easily seducible understandings. *Glauv.*  
SEDUCTION *n. f.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductio*, Latin.] The act  
of seducing; the act of drawing aside.  
Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were,  
any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balaam,  
were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*  
To procure the miseries of others in those extremities,  
wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a  
strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary edu-  
cation of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
Whereby is evident the easy seduction of men, neither in-  
quiring into the verity of the substance, nor reforming upon  
repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and  
innocency itself did not secure him from this way of sedu-  
ction. *Glauv. Scops.*  
Helen ascribes her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing  
of Paris. *Pope.*  
A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but  
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is,  
morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. *Clarissa.*  
SEDULITY *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; labo-  
riousness; industry; application; intenceness of endeavour.  
Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness,  
that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital pur-  
pose. *Hooker.*  
Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to  
religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable  
industry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*  
SEDULOUS *adj.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious;  
laborious; diligent; painful.  
Not sedulous by nature to indite  
Wars, hitherto the only argument  
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the  
affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper  
means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*  
The goat, now bright amidst her fellow flares,  
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, dissent  
Disstill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*  
The bare majority of a few representatives is often  
procured by great industry and application, wherein those who  
engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than  
such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

# SEE

SE'CRIOUSLY *adv.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industri-  
ously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.  
The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of  
sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by  
them. *Government of the Tongue.*  
All things by experience  
Are most improv'd; then sedulously think  
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule  
Be unemploy'd. *Philips.*  
SE'DULOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduou-  
ness; industry; diligence.  
SEE *n. f.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the  
diocels of a bishop.  
You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
It is a false opinion for their sees, empires, and kingdoms;  
and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*  
The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great  
calamity that should endanger the holy see. *Addison.*  
Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four  
sees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*  
To SEE *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*reon*, Saxon;  
*sen*, Dutch.]  
1. To perceive by the eye.  
Dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at  
the seeing of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*  
I speak that which I have seen with my father, and ye do  
that which you have seen with yours. *Jo. viii. 38.*  
He'll lead the life of gods, and be  
By gods and heroes seen, and gods and heroes see. *Dryden.*  
It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that  
had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine  
than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if  
the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,  
wine is naught. *Lake.*  
I see her sober over a famper. *Pope.*  
2. To observe; to find.  
Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never saw  
for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*  
Such command we had,  
To see that none thence illu'd forth a spy. *Milton.*  
Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly  
comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Lake.*  
The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Augus-  
tus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*  
3. To discover; to detect.  
Who is so gross  
As cannot see this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold but says he sees it not?  
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
4. To converse with.  
The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an  
improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and con-  
versing with people of different tempers and customs. *Lake.*  
5. To attend; to remark.  
I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for  
contradicting him. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
To SEE *v. n.*  
1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception  
of things distant.  
Who maketh the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?  
*Ex. iv. 11.*  
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and  
owls could not see in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Could you see into my secret soul,  
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*  
2. To discern without deception.  
Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our  
mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the  
absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when  
we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*  
You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen  
from those general notions. *Felton.*  
3. To enquire; to distinguish.  
See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shaksp.*  
4. To be attentive.  
Mark and perform it, see'st thou; for the fail  
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
5. To scheme; to contrive.  
Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;  
To get his place. *Shaksp. Othello.*

SEE

# SEE

SEE *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.]  
Lo; look; observe; behold.  
See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,  
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halfax.*  
See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,  
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*  
See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*  
SEED *n. f.* [*seeb*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saet*, Dutch.]  
1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from  
which new plants and animals are generated.  
If you can look into the seeds of time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not,  
Speak then to me. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains  
left better than others. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine  
providence.  
Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-  
leaved tribe, come up without two seed leaves; which to me  
is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no rea-  
son else why they should produce two seed leaves different from  
the subsequence. *Ray.*  
Just gods! all other things their like produce;  
The vine arises from her mother's juice:  
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,  
They to their seed their images convey. *Prior.*  
In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for  
seed corn. *Mortimer.*  
2. First principle; original.  
The seed of whatever perfect virtue groweth from us, is  
a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*  
3. Principle of production.  
Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed,  
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*  
4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.  
Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;  
But had no issue male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd  
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Fairy Queen.*  
The thing doth touch  
The main of all your states, your blood, your seed. *Daniel.*  
When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put  
his seed into the grant too. *Lake.*  
5. Race; generation; birth.  
Of mortal seed they were not held,  
Which other mortals so excel'd;  
And beauty too in such excess,  
As your's, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*  
To SEED *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect matu-  
rity so as to shed the seed.  
Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,  
By an equivocal birth,  
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*  
They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for  
seed, which they let stand to seed the next year. *Mortimer.*  
SE'DCAKE *n. f.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed  
with warm aromatick seeds.  
Remember, wife,  
The seedcake, the pasties, and fermenty pot. *Tusser.*  
SEEDLING *n. f.* A vessel in which the sower carries his  
SEEDS. } seed. *Ansforth.*  
SEEDPEARL *n. f.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.  
In the dissolution of seedpearl in some acid menstruum, if a  
good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be  
carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*  
SE'EDPLANT *n. f.* [*seed* and *plant*.] The ground on which plants  
are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.  
To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an uni-  
versal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is  
the matter and seed; let; there are the seeds of all argument and  
invention. *Ben Jonson.*  
Humility is a seedplot of virtue, especially Christian,  
which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble  
lowly heart. *Hammond.*  
It will not be useless to present a full narration of this re-  
bellion, looking back to those passages by which the seedplots  
were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have  
successfully grown. *Clarendon.*  
SE'EDTIM *n. f.* [*seed* and *time*.] The season of sowing.  
While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest shall not  
cease. *Gen. viii. 22.*  
If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give  
them two seedtimes, and two harvests. *Bacon.*  
The first rain fell upon the seedtime about October, and was  
to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*  
Their very seedtime was their harvest, and by sowing tares  
they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*  
Day and night,  
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,  
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*  
He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by  
missing his seedtime, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterb.*

# SEE

SE'EDLING *n. f.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from  
the seed.  
Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as are for their  
choiceness reserved in pots.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
SE'EDNESS *n. f.* [from *seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing.  
Blooming time  
From the seed's bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
SE'EDSMAN *n. f.* [*seed* and *man*.] The sower; he that scat-  
ters the seed.  
The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
SEEDY *adj.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.  
SEE'ING *n. f.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision.  
Love adds a precious seeing to the eye. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
SEE'ING *adv.* [*vis que*, French; from *see*.] It would be  
SEE'ING that. } more grammatically written, as in French,  
*seen that*, or *provided that*. } Since; sith; it being so that.  
Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time,  
as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep  
victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*  
How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning,  
and ability to preach, seeing that he may not publicly either  
teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the mi-  
nist'ry? *Whitgift.*  
Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition  
enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the  
languages of those people who have been most industrious af-  
ter wisdom. *Milton on Education.*  
Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagina-  
tion, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow  
from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate  
any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several  
bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypo-  
thesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of  
anything, but what did really subsist either intire or in its  
several parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
To SEEK *v. a.* preter. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [*secan*, Sax.  
*soeken*, Dutch.]  
1. To look for; to search for.  
He did range the town to seek me out. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*  
Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought  
in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bond-  
men. *Gen. xliii. 18.*  
He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a gra-  
ven image. *Jf. xl. 20.*  
Seek thee a man which may go with thee.  
The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with  
them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*  
Sweet peace, where do'st thou dwell?  
I humbly crave,  
Let me once know;  
I sought thee in a secret cave,  
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*  
So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!  
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*  
We must seek out some other original of power for the go-  
vernment of politics than this of Adam, or else there will be  
none at all in the world. *Locke.*  
2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.  
Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Lu. xi. 16.*  
The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat  
from God. *Pf. civ. 21.*  
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us, unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*  
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,  
And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*  
3. To go to find.  
Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply  
His office. *Milton.*  
Dardanus, though born  
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore.  
Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,  
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town.  
Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains,  
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*  
Indulge one labour more,  
And seek Atides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*  
4. To pursue by secret machinations.  
I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life. *Shaksp.*  
David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life. *1 Sa. xxxiii.*  
To SEEK *v. n.*  
1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour.  
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jf. xxxiv.*  
Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm? *Milton.*

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